Culverts point to highway safety

A SIR GEORGE civil engineering graduate who took the number two spot in the Canadian Construction Association's annual thesis competition says that increased use of corrugated metal pipe in building bridges and underpasses would not only cut costs but increase highway safety.

Michael Labelle, who has worked in the field of corrugated metal pipe -- the stuff that's used to make simple everyday culverts -- says that his technical paper does not come up with "specifically new conclusions" but was written to bring out the little known cost and life saving application of the metal devices which were first applied in an expanded way in the late sixties.

Here's the life saving formula: Traditional bridge building calls for steel and pavement soaring across a divide but in the process of winter wind and chill they tend to freeze over faster than road surfaces on land. The deadly consequences of this process are usually found up front in Monday's *Gazette* during the winter months. And here's where corrugated pipe comes in: Instead of having the road surface float free in the air, bridges could be built over huge corrugated metal pipes layed side by side and covered with landfill which would keep road-to-bridge-to-road temperatures constant. Result: No eerie surprises for the driver when he crosses a bridge.

Until recently pipes of more than 25 feet in diameter could not be used because of the stress of the fill on the upper edges of the pipe. The development of concrete buttresses strategically placed on each side of the pipe towards the top can now divert the stress from the top of the pipe to the earth with the result that huge pipes up to fifty feet in diameter have been put into service. "They've just put one up in James Bay with a span of 50 feet," Labelle says.

Labelle traces the whole development of corrugated metal pipe to very folksy beginnings. "The idea of corrugated metal pipe," Labelle writes in his prize-winning paper, "was conceived by Stanley Simpson, City Engineers of Crawfordsville, Indiana, while watching a druggist wrap a bottle of medicine in corrugated paper to protect it. The idea of applying the principles of corrugation to sheet metal seemed like a logical approach to a lighter and stronger pipe for his sewers," Labelle writes. "Working closely with J. H. Watson, a sheet metal fabricator of Crawfordsville, Simpson produced the first corrugated steel pipe and installed

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Concordia University

Transcript

Volume 1, number 7, November 1 - 7, 1974

O'Brien says no to fruit crusade

A request for $1000 and Concordia University endorsement of the California grapeworkers' cause was turned down recently at a meeting of the rector's cabinet.

A similar request for endorsement, without money, by Loyola supporters of Cesar Chavez and the United Farmworkers Union (UFW) was granted last year in the form of a public statement by former Loyola College president Patrick Malone.

As for this year's request for $1000, Concordia rector John O'Brien replies that the university receives taxpayers' money for specific purposes; as a public institution "it basically does not grant money for any cause."

On endorsement, the rector says the university does not endorse causes, in general, although it may issue statements about issues concerning education, in which it is already involved.

If anyone should provide leadership on the problems of the day, it should be individual members of the university, all of whom have "pretty large freedom" to endorse whatever causes they choose, he says. "It is the responsibility of people within the university to speak out on issues about which they have opinions."

It would be preferable if they had knowledge of these issues, he adds wryly.

"A university, by nature, is supposed to have people with diverse points of view," he continues. For the rector to take a stand on any one issue in the name of the university would be a contradiction of the diversity, he says.

While it may sound attractive for the university to endorse broad social causes, he says, the problems of getting everyone together to resolve the inevitable political conflicts and pressures would make it impractical.

Issues for which the university does prepare statements are "those which are sufficiently close to the operation of the university that people are already reasonably well informed from the start," O'Brien says.

For example, the university is at times asked to present briefs to the Council on Universities in Quebec.

When Bill 22 was under public scrutiny this summer, O'Brien wrote confidentially to the minister of education, Fraçois Cloutier, to point out some of the problems that the bill, if left unamended, would create for the university in particular.

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Gay award established

Gay students can now stand up and be counted with official gay status in the university, now that a special $200 scholarship has been introduced for the brightest third-year homosexual, male or female, in the place.

Applications may be made in strict confidence to the Loyola financial aid office until November 15. The scholarship will be awarded on the basis of academic merit and need.

The scholarship was given by an anonymous donor in memory of a relative.

Exxoneration filler

When the Humble Oil & Refining Company changed all of its brand names and its company name as well to Exxon two years ago, it replaced 1,250,000 signs at service stations, 18,000 signs on storage tanks and buildings and 13,500 signs on trucks and other vehicles.

But unlike companies whose trademarks have become pop-art decorations, Exxon wanted no reminders of its former incarnation. The once-familiar Esso ovals are not being stored in a warehouse somewhere. They were all disposed of "in an ecologically sound manner," according to an Exxon spokesman, who said he thought a good many of them ended up as landfill.

New York Times
Sept. 1, 1974

Scenario at L.F.A.

Loyola psychology prof Elizabeth Mouledoux suspects a prepared scenario was played out in the Loyola Faculty Association's selection of a professor currently on leave from Loyola and teaching at Laval, as the chairman of the LFA's union certification committee. Prof Mouledoux's open letter follows.

In past years the Loyola Faculty Association has estranged itself from a sizeable sector (possibly the majority) of the Loyola Faculty by its failure to provide the faculty with adequate services, and of far greater importance, by its preoccupation with divisive and ideologically-tinged issues. I do not wish to discuss further the unproductive past of the Loyola Faculty Association, but this brief reminder seems important in the light of its most recent actions.

At the meeting of October 10, 1974, with about 25 members present, out of a Loyola Campus Faculty of 225, the association confirmed mandates of its current committees, established a new committee, the Certification committee, presented its nominations for chairmen of each committee and elected the chairmen and committee members. On two occasions I unsuccessfully challenged rulings of the chair; it is to one of these rulings and the resulting chairmanship that I wish to direct this letter.

Having established a new committee, the Certification Committee, to examine, to bring back information, and to meet jointly with the Sir George faculty association (SGWAUT) on the question of "union certification", the meeting then received the nomination for chairman of this committee of a faculty member who is on leave without pay from Loyola and who moreover holds a full-time appointment at Laval University. When I challenged the chair's ruling that such a mem-

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Confidentiality, not coffee, served here

Senate met Friday, October 25, only to discover that the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal coffee service negotiations were still at a standstill. Senate usually has coffee when talking turkey.

Rector John O'Brien moved quickly to calm the crowd. Senate Secretary John Noonan, the Rector said, is continuing negotiations with the appropriate authorities at the PSBGM headquarters. Results on the talks were imminent, the Rector said, perhaps by next senate meeting time.

Obviously in a corner, the Rector moved with deft dispatch: "On to other business," he said.

Dean of Arts Ian Campbell introduced a motion deploring the frequent leaks of voting breakdowns on search committees in general, and in particular the fact that the voting breakdown of the search committee to appoint a Principal of Loyola Campus appeared on the front page of *the georgian*. He spoke at length concerning the "cavalier and irresponsible attitude of whoever was responsible".

He added that he himself would not want his name brought up before a search committee without a prior understanding that voting was to be secret.

The motion also called for a re-assertion of the principles of confidentiality of search committees.

It was seconded by student representative Irwin Katsoff and passed unanimously.

Sean McEvenue, Assistant Dean of Arts and Science at Loyola, brought up the point that the plans for renovation of the Sir George campus should not be referred to as the Sir George Williams building project but as the Concordia building project.

O'Brien replied that "obviously, any building project is a Concordia building project. But these plans expressly concern the Sir George campus. Note that we also talk in terms of a building project for the Loyola library."

Discussion then passed to recommendations regarding undergraduate curriculum changes. James Whitelaw, chairman of the Senate Priorities Committee, observed that 1975-76 will be a crucial year for the institution. "There are no homegrown collegial students any more. It's an open market for students."

The recommendations put before Senate were as follows:

"(a) That music and Cinema proposals be set aside for the moment, and that existing offerings be listed in the calendar, with a statement that these may be expanded between now and September 1975.

"(b) That in the case of the SGW Arts proposal for Honours in German, for which no additional resources are required, the Committee nevertheless recommends against implementation of this proposal at this time...

"(c) That in the case of the Honours program in Anthropology, this be approved on condition that the SGW Dean of Arts and the Loyola Dean of Arts and Science study the means of getting best utilization of resources in this field on both campuses.

"(d) That the proposed additions in French/English translation and Journalism (SGW Arts) and Engineering be accepted but not implemented until funding has been devised."

Student representative Brian Sher objected that the wording of point (a) "makes it sound as if the music and cinema proposals are being dismissed outright."

He was assurred that was not the case.

Irwin Katsoff asked Vice-Rector (Academic) Jack Bordan for an elaboration concerning what is involved in "funding" the various proposals mentioned in point (d).

Bordan replied that an elaboration is impossible at the present time, but that the courses might well be available by September 1975.

Further discussion with regard to the matter of curriculum changes was deferred until a future session.

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it." That was back in 1896, probably marking the first and last time the price of something ever came down while watching a druggist.

Everyone knew the pipe was strong, says Labelle, but it wasn't until the middle of the twentieth century that engineers knew precisely why. "The pipe was not acting alone but (acting) as a composite structure, that is in conjunction with the surrounding soil to support the load.

"Soil-steel structures became increasingly popular as it became evident that in our inflationary economy soil itself was a readily available and cheap construction material," Labelle says. The civil engineer says that cost saving now ranges from 30 to 70 percent, depending on the project.

Could there be potential application in subway construction currently being done in Montreal? "I haven't heard of it being applied, but if the pipe can be used for underpasses, I can't see why it couldn't be used for subways," he answers. Where else has the system been applied? It's been used to build storm sewers and snow sheds in hazardous areas like the Roger's pass in the Rockies, to protect the highway from avalanches, Labelle says, and certain mining companies have engaged Armco Canada Limited, the patent holder of Super Span as the buttressed pipe principle is called, to build mine shafts. Labelle has worked for the past two summers with the firm, working in several field projects that have taken him up to the James Bay Corporation's lately troubled LG2 site. Labelle, who is currently with an engineering consultants group working for the James Bay Corporation, says his visits to the north have been too brief for him to have any firm ideas on where the Native People stand on the controversial power project.

"Right now I'm working on designing the power house for the LG2 project and the intakes for the water," Labelle says. "And the phase bar -- the part that runs the electricity from the turbines to the power lines," says Labelle struggling to find his way in layman's language.

Concordia, which Labelle says he still can't pronounce without feeling a bit funny "because I've studied at Sir George for six years and that's how I know it," may figure in Labelle's future: "As an MBA student, I want to get into engineering administration," Labelle says. "Design you can easily pick up at the office but you can't really learn administrative abilities the same way."

RECTOR from page 1

He chose to write because he thought it would be more effective than making a statement at the public hearings where people were concerned with the grand principle of the bill, O'Brien says.

Some of the changes that were made to the bill reflected some of the points in his letter, he says, but he has no way of knowing if the letter had any direct influence.

The rector wrote the letter after discussion with various colleagues. The university was not in regular session at the time.

The rector's cabinet is simply an advisory body, O'Brien says. It may discuss anything from Christmas holiday schedules to next year's university grants.

Members of the cabinet are O'Brien, vice-rectors Jack Bordan, Aloysius Graham, and John Smola. Michael Sheldon, executive assistant to the rector, is cabinet secretary.

SUSPICIOUS from page 1

ber was eligible, the chair was sustained by a vote of 16 to three. This faculty member was then elected chairman of the Certification Committee by about the same vote. (All chairman elections were simply Yes-No votes, no seats were contested; only two membership seats on committees were contested, there being nominations from the floor in two cases). Having thus been elected, the new chairman made three nominations for committee members, who, uncontested, were accepted *en bloc* by a similar vote of about 16 to 3. As a final act, giving strong support to an outsider's suspicions of having wandered by mistake into the midst of a prepared scenario, the newly elected committee Chairman then announced that the very next day at a specified place and time, the Certification Committee would meet and receive any members who wished to meet them.

I, and I am sure there are other members of this faculty, wish to make representations on this issue to a properly established committee mandated to examine and gather information on the complex, serious, and far-reaching issues involved in "union certification". I, and I am sure others of my colleagues, cannot, in principle, recognize the legitimacy of a committee chaired by an individual on full-time unpaid leave from our university and moreover, employed full-time at another university. The principle is well established by custom, even if not spelled out precisely in the Faculty Manual. In adhering to this principle we who wish to make representation concerning "certification" cannot do so, and thus we are denied this right. I for one am unable to represent myself either to the Loyola committee, so illegitimately chaired, or to a joint university committee (SG WAUT and LFA) in which Loyola is represented by an illegitimately chaired contingent.

Elizabeth MOULEDOUX
Dept. of Psychology

cc: Prof. Terry Copp, President (SGWAUT)
cc: Prof W. Akin, President Loyla Faculty Association

SPREAD

Immigrants and Foreign Aid

By way of introduction

Concordia, with its mixed immigrant beginnings — largely Irish and Italian at the start on the Loyola end and mixed Europeans at the Sir George end seems a good starting point for discussion of Canada's changing immigration laws and Canada's general obligation to share her wealth.

We're off to a bad start since we don't seem to have succeeded in obtaining a very fair distribution of wealth at home. Some have in fact said that immigration was never used, certainly in the Canadian context, as a process of sharing wealth. Time after time, the sole purpose of taking people in was simply to exploit them.

Immigration minister Robert Andras (Where did that name come from?) recently asked "Where do you draw the line on people coming into the country?" What is the optimum number that allows us to offer the immigrant an attractive living standard and at the same time allows Canada to maintain its foreign aid commitments. Is it better to grow lots of food for foreign aid or is it better to have a larger population at home consuming part of the foreign aid bound food stuffs?

Others dismiss foreign aid as a sick joke, designed purely and simply to oblige dependent countries to use borrowed money to buy Canadian manufactures.

The common argument about aid and immigration is that Canada should only accommodate others to the extent that the economy can allow. No further, say government leaders. Rarely it seems is the basic question of how long can the country go on expecting to live at the levels we're currently living at ever dealt with.

Everything is arranged in threes these days and so are the immigration categories. The first group of immigrants is made up of those highly skilled people who will go directly into the work force. (This category very often is a drain on the country of origin. None of 'Give us your weak and hungry ' stuff here). The second group are dependent relatives and the third group are sponsored by distant relatives and it looks like the new law will cut back this group.

The new law is expected to concentrate in another area too, to some extent because of pressures from various professional groups. Professionals won't be given the automatic green light unless they commit themselves to going to designated regions of the country that are really crying out for the doctor, engineer or other professional. This, Andras said recently, should put the damper on the brain drain of other needy countries.

The minister has repeated many times that Canada's immigration policies aren't in any way based on race but rather on an objective point system that measures skills, age, language ability, prospective employment and inevitably fails a greater proportion of developing country applicants than Europeans. The other thing of course that makes Andras' views suspect are the disproportionate amount of immigration outlets in Europe as opposed to other places with much more population.

Following is a sampling of thoughts on sharing the gravy.

Wilting under U.S. pressure

"There is no obligation on Canada's part to accept immigrants," begins a lead editorial in a recent issue of the Toronto *Globe and Mail.*

We wondered whether, despite the legal truth of the statement, Canada's relative wealth does not in itself entail some sort of obligation, either with regard to immigration or to some form of aid.

Solomon Nkiwane, Sir George part-time political science lecturer in Canadian external relations, agrees that there is more to the matter than Canada dispensing "favours" when she happens to feel so inclined.

"There is no moral obligation for Canada as Canada," he suggests - "but as a part of the international community, there is very much of one.

"Since World War I Canada has contributed a great deal to the stability of that community. She therefore has a stake in perpetuating a stable order. Otherwise, previous contributions are rendered meaningless."

The aid program as it is now constituted is "a drop in the bucket", Nkiwane says emphatically. Canada herself is very much aware of the fact, but is unable to pursue an independent aid policy. "She allows herself to be pressured by American political leanings; she doesn't want to tread on the toes of the U.S.".

In any case, Nkiwane is quick to point out, the extent of the aid problem is a much smaller problem than the nature of it. He feels that what is needed is a drastic re-orientation of our aid program rather than a mere extension of it. He would like to see a fuller involvement on the part of those who are the targets of the aid.

"If Canada is to contribute to stability in the world - and I think she can - she must realize that as long as decision-making is concentrated in the hands of those nations who are handing out the money, dissatisfaction will continue.

"You often hear it said," he adds, "that underdeveloped countries are 'thankless'. But these people are never consulted as to what their needs and priorities are. They have to become part of the whole process."

As to the issue of immigration. Nkiwane tends to believe that policies pursued by the Canadian government are primarily exploitative. "Mind you," he admits, "my understanding of it is not complete."

Nkiwane is not optimistic about the future of Canadian aid. "Too many analysts are telling the government that the problems of the Third World are too large to be solved in any event."

Is that true?

"I hope not."

Who coined 'Underdevelopment'?

Western nations not only coined the word underdevelopment, they instigated the condition, says Julio Tresierra, a Loyola sociology prof who is on leave to direct the Latin American section of CUSO.

Development in Latin America was progressing very well indeed until the Western colonialists moved in to ransack the "fantastic" empires that had been built by the natives, Tresierra tells us.

Underdevelopment arose when the people were stripped of their self-reliance. The Latin idea of development has nothing to do with consumerism, he explains; it has to do with independence.

Sure, the Latin American countries have gained a pseudo independance, but they are still, too wrapped up in the North American economy, he says.

Foreign aid only tightens the bonds of dependence by creating bigger markets for the multi-nationals, he says. You only have to look at U.S. congressional records to see that president after president has admitted that foreign aid programs work to the benefit to the States, he says.

One of the biggest markets, Tresierra points out, is in arms, which implies political as well as economic dependence on the governments and corporations that supply them. When it comes to international affairs, he says, "governments don't have friends, they have interests."

How can Latin America break away? Tresierra suggests there are several ways: complete isolation as China has accomplished; contact and trade with selective countries as is being done by Peru (his native country); or partnership in trade relations.

All of these measures would entail repatriation of resources and a redistribution of power from local elites to the masses, he says.

Tresierra doesn't care about the politics of production, but he is concerned about the way the produce is distributed. As it stands now, he says, the workers are every bit a part of the production of wealth but they get meagre pickings when it comes time to distribute it.

Large populations are not the source of poor per capita income, Tresierra maintains. How can Western countries say that Latin America is overpopulated when a mother and 11 children there consume as much as an American woman and one child, he asks.

Many of Latin America's problems stem from the fact that the multi-nationals exploit its resources and export them back to the richer countries for manufacture.

Population is not the problem, he reiterates, it's distribution."Ethiopia was exporting food while people there were starving."

What can Canada do? It could start with an educational process which heightens political awareness and dampens consumer appetites. It would be a good start, but then Canada is one of the biggest underdeveloped countries going, he concludes.

Observations of an immigrant immigrant watcher

Chairman Joti Bhatnagar of Education on the Sir George campus was born in India, spent nine years in England which he grew to hate and for the last five years has been in Canada which he calls home.

"You see, this is the difference," Bhatnagar says. "You can talk on the emotional level - in the five years I've been here, I can now say Canada is 'my country' and while I lived nine years in England, I think I developed more distase for it than anything else." He goes on to say that he had a good job and generally people were pleasant but he didn't like the way English society was developing.

"With the possible exception of South Africa," I'd say England is the most prejudiced society today." Canada is perhaps the least racist but Bhatnagar says that shouldn't be taken to mean we have few prejudiced people - it simply means, relative to other countries, we have a few less bigots.

"I've personally never run into any act of discrimination at all," Bhatnagar says. But let's not invite it, he warns us. "Personally, I think it would be disastrous to let a very large number of non-white people into the country," says non white Bhatnagar who adds parenthetically," for that matter white people too.

"It has to be very carefully planned," according to the authority on immigrant problems who has conducted studies on immigrant school children in England and in Canada. Bhatnagar says we should turn to the Dutch model in shaping immigration policy. "Holland is one country which has been more successful than others in race relations.

"What they did," he explains, "was to go out of their way to get jobs for immigrants (beforehand) and make sure they dispersed." To let ghettos develop is to invite trouble in Bhatnagar's estimation. "I'm not really convinced that the idea of multi-culturalism will go on for any length of time.

"You may have dances and other things but ultimately it's the melting pot which operates. You will end up with few of the external problems of cultural identity." Bhatnagar figures that by the time an immigrant group passes to second and third generation, it will only have fleeting traces of its origins.

"It would be very difficult to tell an English Canadian from a Polish Canadian." Bhatnagar looks to the disastrous British immigration model as the one to avoid at all costs. "I think race relations is a very explosive issue and has to be dealt with very carefully," the Education chairman says. "Britain made a tragic error in going about it in a very unplanned way. And I would say that the potential for racial trouble exists as much in Canada as it does anywhere else.

"One of the greatest dangers is to be smug and say 'It couldn't happen here' - the British were saying that until they found a number of coloured people on their doorsteps."

(The attractiveness of Britain's National Health Service and the social welfare system hasn't helped in the British numbers game either. As the British taxpayer sinks still further, many non Britons until very recently have been taking advantage of the system that provides for easy access to the 'dole' and all the babies, operations, dentures, spectacles you cared to have. Non whites, because they are so visable, have become the symbol of the unwelcome hanger-on bleeding the country dry.)

Bhatnagar says no one overall immigrant problem can be isolated, because of the variety of backgrounds (urban, rural and so on) and circumstances (poor or middle income groups). "Middle class children for example have very little trouble adjusting to the society after the transitory period of say a couple of years," Bhatnagar says.

"Strangely enough (for the middle class), even things like race don't seem to make that much difference," says Bhatnagar. "This may be because middle class aspirations are pretty much the same everywhere. The disparity in culture is comparatively less."

Bhatnagar adds that since immigration is **not** predominantly middle class, immigrants who do fall in this category don't find themselves in ghettos and generally move on to the suburbs pretty quickly. "The net result is that there may be only one, two or three students in a school class whereas in a lower class situation, the teacher is likely to find himself confronted with possibly twenty students all speaking their native language."

"Middle class students have no choice but to speak English," says Bhatnagar, and they move into the Canadian system much more quickly.

The Education chairman is completing a study on immigrant students at the moment but won't be prepared to offer his findings conclusively until late spring. But he has come up with some tentative conclusions which should be of some cheer to Quebec educators worried about French cultural survival. He finds Italian students are more successful at school in the French system than their counterparts in the English school system.

Credit squeeze play

The problem with most of the international credit offered by Canada and the United States, says Loyola economics chairman Shafig Alvi, is that it's like a bank lending you money on condition that you spend most of it in a store owned by the bank.

The interest rates on these international loans may be relatively low, but all the official chatter about humanitarianism is rot, Alvi tells us. Governments are out to turn a profit and they do, he says.

When the United States makes loans of this sort it requires that 90 percent of the money be used to buy American goods and that U.S. merchant ships be used to carry them. Canada, a more liberal country, requires that 80 percent of the money be reinvested here.

Alvi once worked for the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) in Pakistan. AID had set up an advisory body to help the Pakistani government with industrial development decisions. Salaries of the Americans working with the group were paid from the U.S. loans. Alvi recalls having to buy American steel because of the loan reinvestment stipulations despite the fact that it was unsuited for the German machines they were using. The machines broke down, he says.

Who benefits from this foreign aid game? The donor countries are by far the biggest winners.

Obviously the 80 or 90 percent reinvestment leads to more demand, production and employment in the donor country. But even the remainder of the loans, which are paid to governments (hence the term bilateral aid) and to local companies, eventually result in bigger markets for donor countries and their multi-national corporations, Alvi says.

Alvi, who has also worked for a subsidiary of Standard Oil in Pakistan, says that if his country had wanted to get into distribution, it couldn't have because Standard owned the raw materials and therefore controlled the distribution in Pakistan.

The United Nations has tried to set up a money pool for emergencies and unfettered credit whereby the rich countries would contribute one percent of their annual GNP's, Alvi says. As for as he knows, not one country has managed to contribute half that amount.

Loans without economic or political strings are precisely what the poor nations need, says Julio Tresierra, a Loyola sociology prof who is on leave to direct CUSO's South and Central Latin American division.

Efforts by Latin American peasants, labourers

and Indians to set up cooperatives in order to become self-reliant have been thwarted by lack of funds, he says. He gives the following illustration:

A Guatemalan Indian community, which experienced crop failures because of lack of money and knowledge, was forced to emigrate to the coast. The men worked on the coffee plantations from five in the morning to seven at night, under poisonous conditions caused by fumigation, for 20 cents a day. The women worked as servants in rich homes or as prostitutes.

Then about forty of them began a cooperative. Each one contributed a dollar and they began a store to compete with the local general store. As the co-op grew, more people joined, they formed more stores, bought tractors and paid $80,000 in cash for land.

After 10 years they wanted to diversify into rabbit breeding. This would have provided them with food and a small industry based on the skins. In other words, says Tresierra, they would have been well on the way to self-reliance.

But the oil crisis jacked up the price of fertilizer and left the Indians with insufficient fertilizer. They needed $380,000; they had 49 percent of that and were asking for 51 percent.

They couldn't get it because the local capitalists wouldn't lend to Indians, and foreign loans passed only through the government.

What are the problems?

What sorts of problems does the Concordia immigrant student face in his new environment?

We put the question to Sir George Dean of Students Magnus Flynn and Assistant to the Dean Joan Richardson, who doubles as advisor to overseas students.

"It's harder this year than it's been in the past," Flynn points out. "Whereas usually we deal with around 125 immigrant students, this this year there are over 400 enrolled.

"We haven't even got our files on them up to date."

The problems begin with the complexity of the immigration laws, Richardson explains. Very often the newcomer has no clear understanding of the immigration process, or of the conditions under which he is being admitted into the country. Misunderstandings develop later on. For example: an immigrant coming into Canada on a student visa must carry a full five-course load. "But supposing," says Richardson, "that in time he finds such a load to be too much for him because of difficulties with the English language. That happens rather often. He finds out only then that if he drops a course he violates

the terms of his visa."

Then there is the fact that an immigrant student is not allowed to take on a part-time job to help meet his financial needs. Before being granted a student visa, an applicant has to show evidence of having enough money to carry him through the academic year. But then what if the unexpected happens, in the form of illness, accident or whatever?

One way out, according to David Chan, former president of the Chinese Georgians, is to take an under-the-table job at wages well below minimum standards. "There are enough

Immigration, now and then

Ever since the first white man stepped off the boat onto the new continent immigration has never ceased to be an issue in Canada. What is ignored in the eternal Canadian debate about who should and shouldn't enter Canada is that every preceding group has tended to dislike the entry of those who followed it.

The Canadian mosaic should really be regarded as a layered vertical structure. This was borne out by the experience of a class studying immigration. The students were invited to stand according to the time they or their ancestors entered Canada. The first group to stand were those who were not born in the country. About one quarter of the students stood up, composed of Chinese, West Indians, Italians, and Americans. Then, another fifth stood up whose parents weren't born here. By the time, the professor got past the grandparent stage about three quarters of the class was standing. Only the English and the Québecois were left with one Québecois with Indian blood judged to be the oldest Canadian.

Settlers in Canada came in waves closely linked to the economic conditions prevalent in the country. Resentment and outright hostility flared from the beginning. Obviously, the Indians were not too pleased to see the French compete for furs and meat in the forest.

After the Peace of Paris, the French complained bitterly of the increasing British immigrants who were described as the "most ignorant, rapacious fanatics on the face of the earth."

In the first part of the 19th Century, the British complained about the famine-ridden Irish traveling on the "Workhouse" or "Pesthouse Line" and accused them of "spreading beggery and disease throughout the land". Not much, it was felt, was lower than the "drunken Irish". (The situation was dire, since in 1842, 50,000 out of the 54,000 who landed in Montreal applied for immediate relief.)

Exclusion based on racism started early. In 1815, Nova Scotia passed a series of laws barring the entry of Bermudan blacks. But it was later in the century, that the notorious anti-Chinese laws were passed in B.C. Not many people know that until 1947, Orientals, whether citizens or not, did not have the full rights of other citizens. For a time, the Chinese were not allowed to vote, to hold office, to practice law, dentristy medicine in British Columbia. The Dominion government used the B.C. discrimination laws as the reason for denying the franchise on the federal level.

Prime Minister Laurier agreed with these laws, observing that "the Chinese were an alien race in every sense, that would not and could not be expected to assimilate with our Arian population."

Even though Prime Minister Mackenzie King backed the law outlawing this kind of discrimination, he reiterated the Laurier line as late as 1947:

"There will, I am sure, be general agreement with the view that the people of Canada do not wish, as a result of mass immigration, to make a fundamental alteration in the character of the population. Large scale immigration from the Orient would change the fundamental composition of the Canadian population. Any considerable Oriental immigration would, moreover, be certain to give rise to social and economic problems of a character that might lead to serious difficulties in the field of international relations. The governement, therefore, has no thought of making any changes in immigration regulations which would have consequences of this kind."

Opposition to immigration tended to come from an old coalition of old-stock conservatives, the French-Canadians, and the trade unions.

Henri Bourassa, the founder of Le Devoir, reflected French-Canada's objections to being "swamped in a sea of drunkards, paupers, loafers, and jailbirds" from England, crazy Doukhobors, East European Jews and similiar types."

The conservatives were afraid that the gene pool would be watered down. Even J.S. Woodsworth, founder of the CCF, worried about the effect of the Galicians' centuries long history of degradation and drunkeness.

The trade union movement, traditionally opposing increased immigration, worried about the declining living standards, the lowering of wages, and the weakening of the union movement with peasants willing to work longer for less.

The fears of the trade unions were not too far off the point as witness Clifford Sifton's activities. Sifton became Laurier's energetic Minister of the Interior when Laurier swept a depression-racked Canada with the slogan of "Let's get Canada moving again" in 1896. Sifton promptly opened the floodgates of immigrants to Canada by offering free land and subsidies. His purpose was clear in his statement:

"What I consider to be quality immigration is a sturdy peasant in a sheepskin coat with a big wife and four or five children — the union man who will not work more than eight hours a day, and not that if he can help it, who will not save money, and who comes to the city to be fed is quantity not quality, I believe. We do not want him. He is no good."

Realizing all this makes much of the debate about who should be allowed to immigrate a trifle judicrous especially the one about the effects of the growing tide of Asians, South Americans, and Africans (who now make up over 30% of all immigrants). From the beginning no group was ever really welcome. (Even the United Empire Loyalists, as racially pure as they come, were frequently required to swear an oath to the King and to anti-republicanism).

The fact is that virtually every group that has entered the country fits one of the following criteria: to provide cheap Labour, to fill up space, or to do a job no one else wanted to do.

The unwanted Irish soon made up the manpower to build the canals and early railroads as navvies. Without the Chinese, who provided a body for every mile of CPR track built through the Rockies, there would have been no National Dream.

The construction booms of the 20's and 60's required the Italians. The Ukrainians were needed to dry-land farm the Prairies and guarantee the CPR's profitability. And finally, the sheer bodies of the immigrants were needed to provide the numbers to guarantee Laurier's boast the "the Twentieth Century belongs to Canada."

Michael Sotiron

employers around who will grab at the chance to get cheap labour," he says.

Apart from the laws themselves, the foreign student inevitably finds himself faced with everyday situations he is not familiar with. Leases on apartments is an obvious example. Says Flynn: "Often, the newcomer doesn't know anything about leases. The landlord says, sign this, and he signs. Sometimes he neglects to get a copy of the lease for his own protection."

Finally, there is the plain rip-off. Flynn notes that there are cases of individual immigrant students being ripped off in various ways. But he sees no evidence of them falling into the hands of organized loan sharks or con men. Chan corroborates this.

What part does the Dean of Students office play in all this?

Its most important job is to tell the newcomer what's in store for him. A series of letters is sent to each student before he arrives in Montreal. This "pre-departure orientation" attempts to outline some of the most common problems, and to refer him to sources of more detailed information.

As many incoming students as possible are met at the airport and guided to suitable housing. From then on, Flynn's office is open to whatever individual difficulties may arise. In the event of a student being in need of money, he says that "if it's a clear-cut case of money not being available at the moment but expected, the university will advance living expenses. If not, we try to refer them to other sources." If tuition fees are the problem and the student is in his final year, "the university will reach an understanding" about the money.

Saga of an immigrant student

The life of a would-be immigrant is not an easy one, attests a Sir George Armenian student from Egypt, who for obvious reasons shall remain nameless. His case reveals some of the illogicality of our present immigration laws, as well as the inflexibility of our officialdom.

A year ago, he came over with his mother who was a landed immigrant. He applied for land status as part of the family. Immigration officials told him that he was "too old".

He then applied to Sir George and was accepted.

"I thought that it would be no trouble to get a student visa. But I was mistaken. The official didn't want to give it to me", he says. "He insisted that I go back to Egypt to receive official notification even though I had a signed statement from Sir George Williams. It was only after I protested that he allowed me to stay with a visa."

He wants to be a landed immigrant because, besides the fact that he has an aunt and uncle here, his whole family is planning to immigrate.

The response of the Immigration Department was the same: Too old. He gave them a letter from his aunt stating that she would support him if he could not find work. Their response was that he still would have to apply from outside the country.

His visa is only good for three years. He isn't quite sure of what he'll do.

"I'll probably see a lawyer. I thought of declaring myself an escapee from military service. But the problem is that if you get rejected on those grounds you can never apply again. If nothing happens, I can always do what lots of guys do as a last resort. Get married."

Homeward bound

A considerable number of immigrant students return home after completing their studies here, according to Sir George Asistant Dean of Students Joan Richardson.

"I have no statistics to back me up," she says, "but I've spoken to enough of them to get that distinct impression. Our contact with immigrant students is considerable, and we're up on what a lot of them are doing."

David Chan, former president of the Chinese Georgians, agrees with Richardson's assessment and attributes the trend to strong nationalist and family ties.

"Home becomes a lot more important to you when you're away from it," he points out. "There are incredible opportunities for one's future in North America that one simply doesn't find at home. But there is a very strong desire to contribute to our own culture what we've learnt here."

Richardson adds the perspective that foreign students tend to become politicized while in Canada. "They acquire a greater political awareness here, and realize that they can only accomplish political change at home by being on the scene."

CUSO's still plugging away

There will be a few major shake-ups in store for the Canadian University Students Overseas (CUSO) if its new South and Central American director gets his way.

Julio Tresierra, a Loyola sociology prof on leave to head up the Latin American section, wants no more starry-eyed volunteers, most of whom, he thinks, are only volunteering in order to work off a feeling of guilt about living in an affluent part of the world.

The problem with volunteer teachers, he says, is that they inevitably, and essentially, teach that the North American consumer society is the goal of development, and in the end, they only create expectations that can't be fulfilled.

Tresierra, CUSO's first native-born Latin American director, says that the Latin American idea of development is one of moving towards political and economic independence, and he insists that emphasis on consumerism will only delay its coming.

The Latin Americans should initiate and administer their own projects and only then should they call in, not volunteers, but "technical co-operants" who would advise on the technological means of achieving whatever the people want to do, Tresierra says.

In this way, communities would not only become self-reliant themselves, but they could teach others to become so.

CUSO is forever requesting larger budgets but they have yet to foster a single self-reliant community, Tresierra says.

The Latin Americans want loans, not grants, he says. Charity only leads to guilt among the recipients and a false sense of relief from responsibility among the donors, he maintains.

But it's ironic, he continues, that outfits like CUSO find it difficult to make loans. The bureaucracy of non-profit organizations is such that they can't cope with anything which implies a profit, so officials would rather give the money away in order to make their lives easier, he says.

Hall Building comes clean

THE HALL BUILDING isn't as contaminated as many people think it is, according to biology prof Ruth Lowther. Combining her functions as teacher and member of a University Safety Control Committee, Lowther sent her students out to collect and identify potentially harmful fungi in the building. The air is clean, despite the over-crowding, her studies conclude.

She stationed the students at various sites around the Hall Building and had them collect and analyse the airborne micro-organisms. Based on what they came up with she was able to draw conclusions as to the degree of cleanliness of the air.

The extent of air contamination in a given indoor area, she says, is in direct proportion to the density of the human population. Therefore, "in confined areas the danger of a build-up of human pathogens (organisms capable of infecting humans) is a critical problem. Our skin, hair, clothing and respiratory tracts are the main sources of these micro-organisms."

The simple act of sneezing will distribute them at a rate of 200 mph.

The Hall Building certainly qualifies as a confined area. Furthermore, no one will deny that it is densely populated. The fear was that the air contamination would reach dangerous levels.

Not so, Lowther discovered. "The air circulation system does an excellent job both of preventing the polluted air outside from coming in, and of filtering the people-contaminated air inside."

Fifteen sites were surveyed. The evaluation of the air depended on the number of colonies of fungi, bacteria and yeast that were collected at each site. (Viruses were not included in the project.) As a basis for comparison, a survey was made of the Bishop St. sidewalk; 400 colonies were collected there.

The first floor of the Hall Building, despite its direct access to the street, yielded only 36 colonies. "That", Dr. Lowther sums up, "is proof of the excellence of both sanitation and air circulation. Outside air contamination does not get blown into the building."

Surveys done in the cafeteria showed that area, too, to be surprisingly clean. At a cafeteria table 59 colonies were isolated. In the bakery area there were ten. Lowther attributes the results to strictly enforced sanitation rules, including uniforms and hats on staff.

"And the kinds of micro-organisms identified in the cafeteria were normal body flora," she adds, "not those associated with food spoilage."

The only problem areas Lowther's students came across were those around the elevators. "We found no area where the level of contamination was high enough to be a health hazard – except near and in the elevators."

What has been the response of her students to this sort of project?

"Enthusiastic," says Lowther without hesitation. "Apart from learning, they're contributing vital information. The results provided for energetic class discussion."

Jobs

Loyola Campus

RECEPTIONIST CLERK/TYPIST - STUDENT RECORDS DEPARTMENT

DUTIES: statistical typing and general typing; filing; dealing with students either in person or on the telephone (re. course changes, cancellations etc.); checking of computer printouts; general office duties.

GENERAL: The right applicant should have their high school leaving certificate. One year of office experience. Have good typing skills and the ability to deal with people. French conversation would be an asset.

For further information:
Nancy Barnes
482-0320 - ext. 267

Sir George Campus

SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST (SC2) - ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

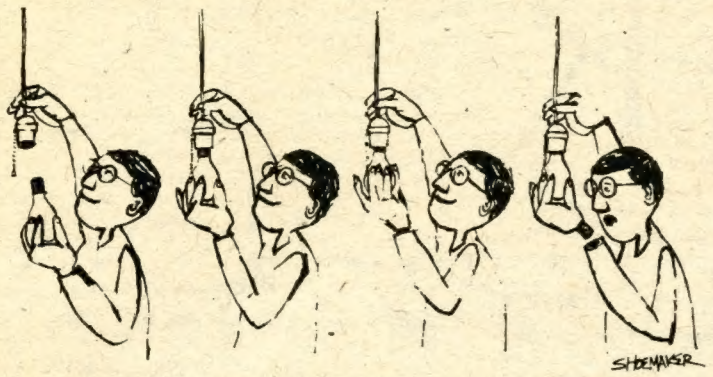
DUTIES: Reception work involving responsibility for a 30-line call director, general typing for approximately seven faculty members (which is divided amongst a total of four girls in the office).

REGISTRATION CLERK (CT3) - REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

DUTIES: Assist the co-ordinator of Registration in planning, preparing and running registrations and pre-registrations on the Sir George Williams Campus. Typing and general office work, answering call director and some relief reception work as required.

Interested candidates are invited to submit applications in writing or by contacting the Personnel Officers as indicated below:

Lynne McMartin
879-8116
Michael Gluck
879-4521



Science friction

The Sir George Williams campus of Concordia University, with the Science Council of Canada, is offering a series of lectures to present current research on a variety of topics dealing with the social impact of science and technology.

The Thursday series, open to the public, runs 6:30 - 8:10 p.m. in room 920 of the Hall Bldg., de Maisonneuve at Bishop. The schedule:

Nov. 7 Gordon Edwards, editor of the international ecology newspaper *Survival*, on "The Mathematical Ecosystem"

Nov. 14 Branco Belovic, SCC advisor, on "A Critical Analysis of Trends and Patterns in Canadian Science Policy"

Nov. 21 Roger Voyer, SCC, on "Technology Assessment and its Relation to Northern Developement"

Nov. 28 Andrew H. Wilson, SCC advisor, on "Science Policy and Industry"

Dec. 5 Lewis Auerbach, Ontario educational TV producer, on "Technology and Aging"

Jan. 16 Jerzy Miedzinski, SCC advisor, on "The influence of Science Policy on Health and Health Services"

Jan. 23 Eliodor R.Q. Stoian, SCC advisor, on "Elements of a National Energy Policy"

Jan. 30 Arthur J. Cordell, on "The Structure and Function of Government Laboratories and the Transfer of Technology to Manufacturing Industry"

Feb. 6 Ray W. Jackson on "Goals of Science Policy"

Feb. 20 Dirk E.L. Maasland on "Canada's Enregy Opportunities"

Feb. 27 Fred Knelman, SGW Science & Human Affairs prof, on "Implications of a Conserver Society"

U.K. as democracy talk

John Mackintosh, who's written extensively on the workings of British parliamentary and cabinet government, will be at Sir George (Monday, Nov. 4 at 9:50 a.m. in H-820) and Loyola (Tuesday, Nov. 5 at 10 a.m. in Admin. 128) to talk about the problems of representative government and democracy in Britain.

Should be a sticky one, what with current debate going in Scotland where they're not too happy about things being run almost exclusively by Westminster in London. Even Harassed Wilsod's Laboured government, as John Lennon once called them, has agreed to move with dispatch in setting up a serious assembly north of Hadrian's Wall. Then, there's the Welsh problem. They want more than token Welsh radio and funny mailboxes. Let's not go into Ulster.

Mackintosh has written several books on power in Britain, among them ***The British Cabinet***, ***Devolution of Power*** and ***British Government and Politics***. He has worked in universities in Scotland, England and Nigeria. He is an enthusiastic parliamentarian (he was a Labour M.P. until February of this year) and heads the Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, group promoting parliamentary government around the world.

l'Amour fou - *collection Pierre Roy, Montreal*

First with the news!

Two Sir George Fine Arts profs, flying in the face of stormy weather for Canadian publications, have launched a modest first - a scholarly journal devoted to Canadian art history.

Donald Andrus and Sandra Paikowsky will soon have the second issue of *The Journal of Canadian Art History* rolling off the press. It continues to provide easy access to research in the field for students, museums and serious collectors, and is "the one place where people who are interested can discuss the issues," says Andrus.

Issues for the November issue include "Who Discovered Emily Carr?" (a question never quite answered, but Mortimer Lamb was aware of her much earlier than the Eastern establishment, previously given more credit than due); an analysis of Alfred Pellan's painting "L'Amour fou" (touching on the symbolism and its relationship to surrealists Max Ernst and Klinger: "He didn't just work in a broomcloset," says Paikowsky); and a study of the sculpture on the facade of Ste. Famille Church on Ile d'Orleans (putting straight erroneous gossip about the 18th century work). There will also be book reviews, and letters have started to come in.

The venture started earlier this year with $6000 from Quebec's ministry of education, $1000 from the Canada Council and $1500 from private donations. The entire first issue - a run of 1000 - was distributed free to Canadian libraries, art galleries and museums, as well as to U.S. universities offering Canadian studies programs.

Now it is time for the publication to make it on its own. Subscriptions, $6 for two issues a year, are available from *The Journal of Canadian Art History*, Fine Arts Dept. - SGW, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal.

The Poles are coming!

One of Poland's oldest student theatre troupes will begin its first tour of North America next week with performances at Concordia University.

Theatre Kalambur will drop in at Sir George on Tuesday, Nov. 5 (6:30 p.m. in the D. B. Clarke Theatre), and at Loyola Wednesday, Nov. 6 (1 p.m. in the Chameleon Theatre). Both performances are free.

The 22-member group is from Wroclaw, where every second year they sponsor the International Student Festival of Open Theatres, attracting the best of experimental theatre from all over the world. They have played Europe extensively and will be on the first leg of an eight-week North American debut.

Theatre Kalambur, not to be confused with any Grotowski offshoot, is said to put on shows heavy in social content and with emphasis on mime. In Montreal they will put on a 1½-hour piece called "In the Rhythm of the Sun", which is based on the work of poet Urszula Koziol. They'll hang in after the production to discuss their approach to theatre.

Noteworthy guests

Jacques Couture, the Montreal Citizens Movement's candidate for mayor in the upcoming municipal election will be on the third floor of the Loyola campus centre at noon, Thursday, November 7.

Eric Gourdeau, past director-general of Nouveau Québec will talk on "The North: 1940 to the present" at 7 p.m. in room 204 of the Bryan building, Tuesday, November 12. The Quebec provincial police are currently investigating charges of fraud by government officials in Nouveau Quebec, the province's northern municipality.

Transcript WEEK

Notices should be in Thursday morning for Friday publication. Contact Robin Palmer for Loyola events (AD 233, 482-0320, ext. 438). Contact Maryse Perraud for Sir George events (2145 Mackay, basement, 879-2823).

At Sir George Campus

Friday 1

ARTS FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 1:30 p.m. in H-769.
CUSO: Information session 12:15 - 2 p.m. in H-620.
MODERN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT: German films - "Im Darf der weissen Storch", "Erdentage", "Marchenwald" and "Auf geht's" at 7:30 p.m. in H-520; free.
GALLERIES: Works by SGW students Francine Bourget, Thérèse Cholette, Jean Jacques Giguère, Roz Goodman, Mike Koolen, Peter McGilton, Eilen Medinger, Hannah Ridolfi, Derry Timleck and Yves Fontaine, until Nov. 12.
SOCCER: C.M.R. vs Sir George at Trenholme Park (past Cavendish in N.D.G.), 5:15 p.m.
HOCKEY: Guelph vs Sir George at Verdun auditorium, 8 p.m.
HISTORY DEPARTMENT: John Roberts, history prof. at Laval, speaks on "World Crises Demand World Solutions" at 8 p.m. in H-820.
CHINESE GEORGIAN ASSOCIATION: Film "House of 72 Tenants" at 7 and 9:10 p.m. in H-110; CGA members $1.50, Concordian students $1.75.

Saturday 2

HOCKEY: Waterloo vs Sir George at Verdun auditorium, 2 p.m.
CHINESE GEORGIAN ASSOCIATION: See Friday.

Sunday 3

MUSIC: Consortium Montreal concert with works by Quantz, Teleman, Loeillet, Marcello and Bach at 8 p.m. in H-110 for $1.
HILLEL: David Franklin, prof-lawyer, speaks on "This is the law" at 7:30 p.m.; wine, cheese and music follow at Hillel House, 2130 Bishop.

Monday 4

POLITICAL SCIENCE: British parliamentary expert John Mackintosh on "Problems of representative government and democracy" at 9:50 a.m. in H-820.
INTERUNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES: Prof. Pierre Vilar, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris, gives the first 1974-75 ICES Marc Bloch lecture on "Misère et révolution: long terme et court terme, du XVIIIe au XXe siècle" at 8 p.m. in room 6085, 1180 Bleury St.
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Doomwatch" (Peter Sasdy, 1973) with George Sanders at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; 75¢.
ARTS WEEK: Opening today with live remote Radio-Sir George broadcast from mezzanine, booths and exhibitions.
ENGINEERING FACULTY: Films "Geothermal Power", "The New Columbia" and "Douglas Point Nuclear Power Station" at 7 p.m. in H-651 (also Tuesday).

Tuesday 5

ARTS WEEK: Movie "The Wild Bunch" (Sam Peckinpah, 1969) with Lee Marvin at 2:30 p.m. in H-110; *free*.
ENGINEERING FACULTY: Films (see Monday) at 1 p.m. in H-905.
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Le Cabinet du Dr. Caligari" (Robert Wiene, 1919) with Werner Krauss and Conrad Veidt, and "Metropolis" (Fritz Lang, 1926) with Alfred Abel and Heinrich George at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; 75¢.

Wednesday 6

ARTS WEEK: Beer bash with St-Marc's Street Premo Band, featuring Al Riddler, and 3 beer for $1 on the mezzanine, 1 - 5 p.m.
INTERUNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES: Prof. Pierre Vilar, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris, conducts a research seminar on "Les crises alimentaires aux XXe siècle: Tiers monde, pays socialistes" at 4 p.m. in room 6405, ICES, 1199 Bleury St.
THEATRE: Poland's Theatre Kalambur troupe performs and discusses at 6:30 p.m. in the D.B. Clarke Theatre.

Thursday 7

CENTRE FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES: Gordon Edwards, editor of the international ecology newspaper *Survival*, speaks on "The Mathematical Ecosystem" at 6:30 p.m. in H-920.
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "More About Me" (short) with George Bernard Shaw and "They Came to a City" (Basil Dearden, 1945) with John Clements and Googie Withers at 7 p.m.; "Old Dark House" (James Whale, 1932) with Melvyn Douglas, Charles Laughton and Boris Karloff at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.
DAY STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Germaine Greer speaks at 2:30 p.m. in H-110; *free* with ID.
ARTS WEEK: Folk Nite with the Fleury-Wollner Band and the Craig Mathiews Trio in H-651 at 8 p.m.; SGW students 99¢, general public $1.50.

Friday 8

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Song of Freedom" (1936) with Paul Robeson at 7 p.m.; "Sanders of the River" (Zoltan Korda, 1935) with Paul Robeson and Leslie Banks at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.
HOCKEY: Sir George vs McGill at 8 p.m., Verdun auditorium.
SCIENCE FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.
COMMERCE FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 9:30 a.m. in H-769.
CUSO: Information session films 12:30 - 3:30 p.m. in H-420.
SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT: Alasdair MacIntyre speaks on "The Predictability and Unpredictability of Social Life" at 8 p.m. in H-420.
POETRY: Austin Clarke reads from his new novel at 8:30 p.m. in H-937; *free*.
ARTS WEEK: Fine arts show on mezzanine, 9:30 a.m. - 3 p.m.; closing party (wine and cheese) in H-651, 8:30 p.m. - 1 a.m. (free, but pick up invitations in H-637).
SGWAUT: Council meeting at 2 p.m. in H-1209.

Saturday 9

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: Buster Keaton's "Bellboy", "Convict 13" and "Shaphead" (1920) at 7 p.m.; "Installment Collector" (1929) with Fred Allen and "It's in the Bag" (Richard Wallace, 1946) at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.
BASKETBALL: Ottawa vs Sir George at 2 p.m., Show Mart (corner of Berri/de Maisonneuve).

Sunday 10

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "M" (Fritz Lang, 1931) with Peter Lorre at 7 p.m.; "Vampyr" (Carl Dreyer, 1932) at 9 p.m. in H-110; 75¢ each.

Concordia-wide

Friday 1

SENATE: Special meeting at 10 a.m. in room 769, Hall Bldg.

Saturday 9

COMMERCE & ADMINISTRATION: Faculty council meeting at 9:30 a.m. in room 769, Hall Bldg.

At Loyola Campus

Friday 1

LIBRARY EXHIBITION CENTRE: Pamela Harris' "Admiral's Cove and Trout River" Nfld. photos through Nov. 5.
HOCKEY: Warriors vs Waterloo at 8 p.m. at Loyola.
L.S.A. FILM SERIES: "Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid" (Sam Peckinpah) with James Coburn, Kris Kristofferson, Bob Dylan and Jason Robards at noon and 3:15 p.m. in the F.C. Smith Auditorium for $1.25.

Saturday 2

HOCKEY: Warriors vs. Guelph at 2 p.m. at Loyola.
DANCE: To Edward Bear and New Potatoes at 8:30 p.m. in the F.C. Smith Auditorium for $2.75 per person.
MEDITATION: Divine Light Mission with Mahatma Gurucharanand at 7:30 p.m. in rm. 103, Drummond Sc. Bldg. (tomorrow, too).

Sunday 3

MODERN LANGUAGE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Get together with profs and other students at Lacolle - $1 includes transportation and food; bus leaves Belmore House (3500 Belmore) at 8 a.m. (more info from Clara, 768-7404).

Monday 4

POETRY SERIES: American writer John Hollander at 8:30 p.m. in the Vanier Auditorium; *free*.
GEOGRAPHY: Dr. Eric Waddell on the breakdown of culture on contact with colonialism in Melanesia at 7 p.m. in Drummond Science Bldg., rm. 133.
MEN'S INTRAMURALS: League play begins in hockey, basketball and broomball - more info. from Athletic Complex.
LUNCH HOUR LISTENING: "La Forza Del Destino" by Verdi, Act I at noon in Studio One.

Tuesday 5

POLITICAL SCIENCE: British parliamentary expert John Mackintosh on "Problems of Representative Government and Democracy in Britain" at 10 a.m. in AD128.
FINE ARTS DEPT: Wozzek opera film at 4 p.m. in DS-103, no admission.
PHOTO LOYOLA: First meeting 12 noon, 3rd floor of Centennial Bldg.
FACULTY WORKSHOP: Dr. Charles Pascal, McGill's Centre for Learning & Development, on "Identifying & Solving Instructional Problems" at 2 p.m. in AD-128.
DIVINE LIGHT SOCIETY: Meeting at noon in rm. 309, Central Bldg.
COMMITTEE ON VISITING LECTURERS: Lanza del Vasto, the non-violent crusader for human rights, at noon in the conference room, 2nd floor, Campus Centre.
NATIVE PEOPLES OF CANADA SERIES: Keith Crowe, Northern Quebec Inuit Association, on "The North: Post-Contact Period to 1940" at 7 p.m. in the Bryan Bldg., rm. 204.
LUNCH HOUR LISTENING: "La Forza Del Destino" by Verdi, Act II at noon in Studio One.

Wednesday 6

THEATRE: Poland's Theatre Kalambur troupe performs and discusses at 1 p.m. in the Chameleon Theatre.
LOYOLA FILMS SERIES: "The Informer" (John Ford, 1935) with Victor McLaglen at 7 p.m.; "Stagecoach" (Ford, 1939) with John Wayne, Thomas Mitchell, Claire Trevor and Andy Devine at 8:45 p.m. - both in F.C. Smith Auditorium for 99¢ the double bill.
RECREATIONAL SKATING: From 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. at Loyola Rink.
CANADIAN ARMED FORCES: Info. Session on maritime engineering at noon in C-101.
LUNCH HOUR LISTENING: "La Forza Del Destino" by Verdi, Act III at noon in Studio One.

Thursday 7

STUDENTS SERVICES "DEBAT-MIDI": Jacques Couture, MCM candidate for mayor, at noon on the 3rd floor, Campus Centre.
FINE ARTS DRAMA DEPARTMENT: "Listen to the Wind" directed by Dr. Philip Spensley music by Grant McGiffin, at 8 p.m. in the Chameleon Theatre; student & seniors 50¢ adults $1 - reservations at 482-0789 (through Sunday).
LUNCH HOUR LISTENING: "La Forza Del Destino" by Verdi, Act IV at noon in Studio One.

Friday 8

L.S.A. FILM SERIES: "Alfredo, Alfredo" with Dustin Hoffman at noon, 3:15 and 8 p.m. in the F.C. Smith Auditorium for $1.25.
PHOENIX THEATRE: Auditions for "Man of La Mancha" at 7 p.m. in the St. Ignatius Church bsmt. lounge (4455 West Broadway); come prepared with one dramatic reading and one musical piece (more info. 484-5398 or eves. 731-4689).
SOCCER: National Inter-collegiate Championships at Loyola (through Saturday).
HOCKEY: Warriors vs U.Q.T.R. at 8 p.m. at Loyola.
LUNCH HOUR LISTENING: Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" at noon in Studio One.

Saturday 9

PHOENIX THEATRE: Auditions for "Man of La Mancha" at 2 p.m. in the St. Ignatius Church bsmt. lounge (4455 West Broadway); come prepared with one dramatic reading and one musical piece (more info. 484-5398 or eves. 731-4689).
HOCKEY: Warriors vs Queen's at 2 p.m. at Loyola.

Sunday 10

RESIDENCE COMMUNITY FILMS: "The Burglars" with Omar Shariff, Dyan Cannon and J.P. Belmondo at 8 p.m. in the Drummond Bldg., rm. 103 for 99¢.

Transcript

Published Fridays by the Information Office, Concordia University, Montreal H3G 1M8. Office: 2145 Mackay (basement, 879-4136). Michael Hoffman, Malcolm Stone, Don Worrall (482-0320, ext 314), Joel McCormick, editor. Submissions are welcome.